

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

A century ago, the territory now constituting the State of Ohio, was an unbroken wilderness. Her admission into the great confederacy of American States is fresh in the memory of many who are now before me. Little more than half a century has elapsed since that event.

She entered the Union with a population of hardly sixty thousand inhabitants. Of the thirty-one States which now constitute that Union, she is the third in population. More than two millions of citizens, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, now live within her borders.

Her resources have been adequate not only to the expenses of Government, but have been applied to the construction of long lines of canals—to the establishment and maintenance of a magnificent system of public instruction, and to the erection and support of large and expensive institutions for the education and restoration of the unfortunate.

Private enterprise has kept pace with the increase of wealth and the growth of population. The wilderness has given place to cultivated fields, and smiling villages raise their spires where but a few years ago the lofty oak displayed its foliage. Colleges and other institutions of instruction have been founded and endowed. Places the most remote have been brought into close proximity by extensive lines of railroads. Indeed, the number of miles of our finished and projected railroads, is greater than that of any other State in the Union.

Such rapid growth in all the elements which make a great and prosperous people, must fill the heart of every citizen with patriotic hope and honorable pride.

The future prospects of our people are as promising as the past has been prosperous.

He would be unworthy of your confidence who did not feel honored at being called, by the voice of his people, to the Chief Magistracy of so great and so growing a State. Words, indeed, are inadequate to express my thankfulness for the confidence which has been reposed in me, and my sense of the responsibilities of the position in which I have been placed.

The growth of our State and the high position which she now occupies, have been produced by the self reliance and energy and industry of her people.

The character of the government has tended to encourage these qualities, and has had an important agency in augmenting the moral force of the people.

Personal security—freedom from violence and insult—is the primary and important object of the establishment of all civil government. The weak must be protected from the strong. Life is hardly desirable where it is not secure, or where it is constantly exposed to the fear of oppression and the apprehension of wrong.

Our laws throw their shield around all, and grant impunity to none. In them the weak find a refuge and support, and none are so powerful as not to need their protection. Under their equal operation all enjoy the fruits of their labor in security and peace.

Our comparative freedom from anything like monopolies, by which competition is cut off, labor oppressed, and generous and ennobling rivalry is degraded, has encouraged our citizens to embark in schemes of public and private improvement which, in a society differently constituted, would never have been undertaken.

The grant of special privileges has not only produced the evils inherent in the system, but has been the just cause of dissatisfaction and uneasiness in the minds of the people. They have naturally felt that their rights had been abridged, and the rule of equality, which constitutes the very foundation of human freedom, and which should prevail in all legislative action, has been violated.

The result, too, has always been unfortunate, and demonstrated the folly of going beyond the limits of declaring and securing the rights of individuals, and punishing and redressing their wrongs.

Government has no right to interfere with the pursuits of the governed.—When it assumes the power of discriminating between different classes, it is usurping a portion of sovereignty which the people have never conferred. The exercise of talents and industry should be left within the limits of general laws. No class or particular body of men, should possess rights or privileges not enjoyed by the whole mass of the body politic.

We are not accustomed fully to consider all the advantages of the general prevalence of the principle of equality of our political system. Like the air which we breathe, its very commonness is an obstacle to the full appreciation of all its blessings.

The ordinary discharge of the duties of citizenship calls into exercise all the mental faculties. The administration of public affairs, by requiring the co-operation of the people, furnishes them with the most useful and practical lessons in government and legislation.

As jurymen, they are called upon to consider the weight of evidence, to reconcile the contradictions of different statements, and to pronounce an authoritative judgment upon the law as modified by the facts thus determined.

The right of suffrage requires them to inform themselves of, and pronounce judgment upon, the actions of their agents, and the propriety of legislation. The exercise of these rights and duties requires intelligence. The possession of knowledge gives moral force, decision, and activity to the individual;—its universal diffusion, power and respectability to the people and perpetuity to their institutions.

The union of these States is another very influential cause of our growth and prosperity, and that of every State. The freedom of intercourse, by which the citizens of one State are entitled to the rights of citizenship in every other—the freedom of trade, permitting the transportation of the products of agriculture and of art without impost or duty, to every extremity of our extended territory, has stimulated and, at the same time, encouraged and rewarded industry.

In this point of view, the continuance of the unity of the States is a matter of no small importance.

Its perpetuity depends upon the respect which the people have for it.—That respect is exhibited by the observance of the laws which the State and National Legislatures have enacted. A disregard for these laws, and of the provisions of the Constitution, is a preliminary step towards the dismemberment of that union which our fathers formed, and strove to perfect by concession, conciliation and compromise.

The fruits of dismemberment would be the destruction of the justice which they wished to establish, the introduction of civil dissension in the place of domestic tranquility, and the overthrow of that liberty, the blessings of which they desired to secure to themselves and their posterity.

The just solution of political questions is always attended with difficulties. Under our form of government these perplexing difficulties are rather increased than diminished. We have two governments, not separate, but co-ordinate. The powers of both are delegated by the people. To one is given the management of the external affairs of the Union, and, in a degree, the intercourse of the States with each other. To the State Government is committed the regulation of its internal or domestic affairs. Each State is an independent sovereignty except in those particulars in which she has waved her sovereignty to the General Government. Their intercourse with one another is, in many respects, that of independent nations.

It is, therefore, the duty of a Chief Magistrate, not only to see that the laws of his own government are properly executed, but that the rights of his own State are respected and observed by its confederates. The reciprocal duty of implicitly regarding the rights of other sovereignties is equally obligatory.

The observance of these distinctions, and the performance, cannot but secure our peace and perpetuate our union. In the midst of the blessings with which we are surrounded, we should remember that an arm stronger than that of man, and a wisdom greater than human intelligence, rules and governs, guides and directs the affairs of men. The observance of the great moral laws which that power has imposed in all of our relations, personal as well as national, will be more certain than all other causes to secure a continuance of our prosperity, and to preserve our institutions in the health and beauty of their origin.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

Ohio Legislature.

Monday, 9th.—SENATE.—A Committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing Capital Punishment.

A resolution was adopted enquiring into the expediency of allowing Railway companies in any county for any liabilities.

Mr. Lawrence offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the standing committee on the Judiciary is instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws regulating Guardians, as to provide,

1. That the term of office of Guardians for females under twelve years and males under fourteen years of age, shall continue after said ages respectively until successors shall be appointed and qualified.

2. That it shall be the duty of Probate Judges, by virtue of their office, to issue citations requiring all Guardians to settle at the time required by law, and in all cases of minors, at the time females arrive at twelve and males at 14 years of age, respectively. Adopted.

Nothing of importance done in the House during the morning session.

Afternoon session.—Both Houses.—Lieutenant Governor Myers was sworn in by Judge Belden.

The Governor delivered his Inaugural, and was sworn in by Judge Corwin.

Tuesday, 10th.—SENATE.—Mr. Schiff, of Hamilton, introduced a bill to protect game in certain cases. Woodcocks, pheasants, &c., are coming into favor, and the bill proposes to protect them in all counties having over 30,000 inhabitants.

The Senate proceeded to elect three standing Committees to complete the list.

Committee on Public Benevolent Institutions.—Messrs. Sinclair, Creigh and McCauslin.

Salaries and Fees of Public Officers.—Messrs. Sutton, Sherman and Anderson. Medical Societies and Colleges.—Messrs. Sinclair, Townsend and Wright.

Act, so as to prevent Jews from being arrested while going to or returning from their synagogues.

Wednesday, 11th.—SENATE.—Mr. Sherman gave notice of an amendment of the Constitution, so as to provide for annual sessions of the Legislature.—This is to be one of the questions, hereafter, and, in our judgment, will in the end prevail.

House.—The School law was brought up, and discussed at some length this morning. The provision requiring seven months school in each district was found to be difficult in many places. A very general expression of opinion on the various features of the law was made, and we were glad to notice that these were on the whole, decidedly favorable. There is, no doubt, a strong feeling in its favor, not only among the people, but also among the members of the Legislature. Details may perhaps be improved, but we trust no essential change will be made till the system has had a fair trial.

The House agreed by a vote of 63 to 28 to go into the election of a U. S. Senator on the 24th inst.

Thursday, 12th.—SENATE.—Mr. Upson introduced a resolution in relation to Nebraska. It protests against any act of organization that does not expressly exclude slavery from the territory.

The House resolution to go into an election of Senator on the 24th inst., was read in the Senate and referred to a special committee.

A resolution was adopted, enquiring into the expediency of various changes in the School law.

A bill to pay postage on public documents out of the public Treasury, was debated at great length in Committee of the Whole.

A committee from the Ladies' State Temperance Convention, presented a memorial in person. It was ordered to be printed.

House.—Mr. Brown introduced a bill amending the divorce law, by requiring two months notice to be given before hearing cause, instead of two months before the term.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Baker introduced a bill extending the exemption of five hundred dollars, to other property, in lieu of a hundred, when the homestead was valued at less than five hundred dollars, by allowing personal property to be added to make the amount exempted in all cases \$500.

The bill for closing the polls at 4 o'clock, was taken up in committee.

Messrs. Brown, Langdon, Cross, and others, opposed it. The committee rose and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

Friday, 13th.—SENATE.—The bill on paying the postage on public documents was further discussed, and then laid on the table.

Adjourned.

House.—The majority of the Committee on Federal Relations recommended the adoption of the Resolutions of the Senate in regard to matters at Erie; and Mr. Campbell, from the minority, recommended their indefinite postponement.

A debate ensued, in which McKenzie and O'Neil advocated the minority report, while Ellwell and Eckley advocated their passage.

Messrs. Burchard and Gest were opposed to present action, and pending the debate the House adjourned.

On the 14th, nothing of importance transpired in either branch.

CONGRESS.

Very little done in this body so far.

A bill passed, extending to March, 1855, the act to settle land claims in California. Mr. Cobb, from the committee on public lands, reported back the homestead bill, with amendments—it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Cutting, from the judiciary committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill providing that persons heretofore, or who shall be born of parents citizens of the United States in foreign countries, shall be deemed citizens of the United States, providing, however, that the right of citizenship shall not extend to those whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Mr. Chase presented the proceedings of a public meeting, held in Cincinnati, in relation to the Erie trouble. It was referred to the Post Office Committee. Also, a petition from the members of the Cincinnati Bar, in favor of dividing Ohio into two judicial districts.

Mr. Badger introduced a bill allowing a credit, for a limited time, on duties on Railway Iron imported into the United States. Referred.

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., introduced a bill for satisfaction of claims of the creditors of Texas, embraced in the provisions of the act of 1850.

Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution requesting the President to furnish all the correspondence with Mexico, relative to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and all information relative to the action by Mexico, of any proposed convention respecting the latter; and said that after the discussion of the Clayton and Bulwer matter, he would like to be heard on the matter. The resolution was adopted.

A dispatch from New York says: A circular is receiving the signature of all our principal merchants, pledging the signers to deliver freight upon any point on the Ohio and Mississippi river as cheaply and expeditiously as was done before the outrages at Erie commenced, or as can be done by Philadelphia or by any route on any road.

A line of steamers is to leave here daily for Baltimore and connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTO.

New York, Jan. 13.

The steamer Balto, with advices from Europe to the 28th ult., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—There was a moderate demand for Flour from the trade, and prices had continued steady. Western canal is quoted at 36s 6d@37s, and Ohio, Baltimore and Philadelphia 37s 6d@38s.

A fair demand existed for Corn, and holders were firm, particularly for the better qualities; the quotations are Yellow 46s, and White 47s 3/4 quarter.

Wheat was in better demand, and the depression last noticed had been recovered. Brown & Shipley quotes white Wheat 10s 4d@11s, and red 10s @10s 4d. White Indian Corn 44s; yellow 45s, and mixed 44s—the market closing active, with an upward tendency.

Consols closed at 94 1/2 ex-dividend.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—Negotiations are now pending between Sweden and Denmark, having for their object the conclusion of a league offensive and defensive, between the two States.

The difficulty in the British Cabinet is patched up, and Lord Palmerston retains office.

It was rumored, but generally disbelieved, that the Porte was favorable to peace, and was content to resume negotiations for that object.

The Russian steamer Pruth has burned two Turkish villages by throwing red-hot balls into them.

The overland Indian mail brings confirmatory intelligence that the Shah of Persia had left Teheran with an army of 30,000 cavalry, 1,000 pieces of cannon, and 3,000 camel-laden of ammunition, to join Russia; and at the latest accounts the army had passed Tabreez.

The Shah had also sent an envoy to Dost Mahomed, to point out the advantages of siding with Persia and the Russians.

Some curious developments have been made, which show that Russia has been long preparing for the present crisis. A large expedition has been secretly organizing, under the pretence of a campaign against the Khan of Khiva.

A letter from Odessa states positively that a Russian 80 gun ship was destroyed at the battle of Sinope, but the official bulletin do not mention anything of the loss. The ship, it is stated, was bravely attacked by a Turkish frigate, and both vessels blew up.

One of the Turkish Admiral's aids had died of his wounds at Sevastopol, and Admiral Osman Pacha had a limb amputated, and now lies in a dangerous state.

The Turks estimate their loss at Sinope, in ships, munitions and treasures, at twenty million piastres.

Two levies of troops were made in Poland on the nights of the 24th of November and 8th of December, taking eight men out of each thousand, and part of the Russian forces in Poland have been ordered to join the army in Wallachia.

From Bucharest we learn that large bodies of Russian troops have been marching upon Lesser Wallachia, and that Prince Gortchakoff had taken the command. A dispatch from Constantinople says that Omer Pasha is aware that the object of these movements is to attack Kalafat.

The European residents in Smyrna have collected 100,000 francs to send to the French volunteers in the Turkish army.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO WITH 240 OF HER PASSENGERS.—The following dispatch from Philadelphia, we clip from the Cincinnati Times, of Saturday evening last:

The steamer San Francisco was foundered on the 5th inst., and 240 of those on board perished.

The bark three Bells has arrived at New York, and brings one hundred and sixty of those saved. The bark Killy, for Boston, has more of the saved on board and others are aboard the ship Antarctic, bound to Liverpool.—The captain and crew are among the saved.

Among the lost are Col. Taylor and wife; Colonel Washington, Lieut. Smith and Capt. Field.

Among those who arrived at New York are Major Wyse, Lieut. Winder, Col. Gates, Major Merchant, Col. Burke, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Fremont, Lieut. Loezer, Lieut. Van Voort, and all the women.

On board the brig Killy are Lieut. C. S. Wender and Lieut. Chandler.

On board the ship Antarctic are a portion of the troops; all of those saved are divided between the three vessels.

The 240 who were lost were washed overboard in the gale on the 23d ult. All the spars and sails were blown away on the morning of the 25th the engine stopped, the piston rod having broke off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable, the gale striking her with tremendous force, under the guards, tearing up the plank, fore and aft, both sides, and at the same time the vessel began to leak, when the troops organized into bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock, on the 26th, the sea struck her mid ships, carried away her smoke pipes, all the upper saloon, staving the quarter deck through, and washing overboard a large number of the passengers, including Col. Washington, Maj. Taylor and wife, Captain Field, Lieut. Smith, and two ladies, names unknown, and three civilians, names also unknown, and a hundred and fifty of the troops. Three of the crew were at the same time killed, viz: Brooks, the water; the barber of the boat, and the carpenter's brother, named Duckett.

On the 28th, they spoke the bark Killy, of Boston, who lay by until the afternoon of the 28th, when they commenced getting the passengers aboard, and upwards of one hundred were safely put on board the bark, including men, women and children; and the of-

scars, with their families, including Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Fremont and family, G. W. Aspinwall and J. L. Graham.

At night, the wind increased, with squalls, the Killy let go her anchor, at 10 o'clock, and nothing has been seen of her since.

The gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, with a large number of men sick and dying.

On the morning of January 1st they spoke the British ship Three Bells, which lay by them until the 3d, when her boat came along side.

The same day the ship Antarctic, bound from New York to Liverpool, bore down from the wreck, and both vessels commenced taking off passengers, with provisions and water, and at sunset on the 6th had all on board, and the next morning took off the crew and officers, Capt. Watkins being the last man to leave the wreck. There were eleven deaths among the crew of the steamer from the time she was disabled to the 8th, including two who were washed overboard.

A NEW PROJECT.—THE MISSISSIPPI SUPPLIED WITH WATER.—In this day of bold enterprises every one has a right to turn projector, and the public are indulgent enough to hear what he has to say for himself. We have been struck all of a heap with a scheme which, says the St. Louis Intelligencer, so far as we know, is a brand new one. If any body, however, has a prior claim, they will please let us know, and we will cheerfully relinquish the credit of originality in exchange for that comfortable feeling which always results from finding out that others think with us, especially in regard to what is liable to be ridiculed. We do not, however, see any good reason why our project should encounter ridicule.

Without further preliminary then, here goes. We are credibly informed that the head streams of the Illinois river, in the neighborhood of Chicago, are lower than the surface of Lake Michigan. The country between them is very near a dead level, with but slight elevation above the lake. Now what is to prevent one or more channels from being cut, so as to pour enough of the lake waters into the Illinois to keep it, and perhaps the Mississippi itself below the mouth of that tributary, in good navigable order at all seasons. The large and permanent increase in the volume of the Illinois would, we think, be of advantage to the health of the country along it. An immense water power might also be created, by thus wedding the lakes to the Mississippi.

WALKER, THE FILIBUSTER.—It appears from the New Orleans Picayune, that Wm. Walker, the commander of the Sonora filibustering party, or President of Lower California, as he styles himself, is only 23 years of age, a native of Tennessee, born in Nashville, where his father still lives, secretary of an insurance company there. He studied medicine in Paris, law in New Orleans, and in the winter of 1848-'9, became directly connected with the press of New Orleans, one the proprietors and editors of the Crescent. The enterprise did not prove profitable. The paper was sold to other parties in the fall of that year, and Mr. Walker soon after followed the tide of emigration to San Francisco. He resumed his profession there, at the same time continuing his pursuits as a journalist. In one of the disputes which grew out of the newspaper articles, he became involved in a duel with one of his contemporaries, in which he was wounded.

There will be a meeting of the Gallipolis Temperance Society next Monday evening, 22d inst., at the Presbyterian Church. A speaker will be procured, and a large attendance is desired.

By order
J. M. S. NEAL, Sec'y.

MANIC MEETINGS.—Morning dawn Lodge No. 7, meets at Gallipolis on Monday evening, preceding the full moon, and every second Monday thereafter.

Vinton Lodge No. 131, meets at Vinton on Tuesday or preceding every full moon.

Vinton Chapter meets at Vinton on Thursday or succeeding every full moon.

I. O. O. F.—Ariel Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meets every Friday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Greenwood's building.

GALLIPOLIS MARKET.
Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1854.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY E. DELTON & CO.
Flour, \$5 75/80 @ Corn Meal, 40
Wheat, 1 00/00 @ Bacon, 8@10
Corn, 40/00 @ Coffee, 00@12 1/2
35 N. O. Sugar, 5@6
Flour, 1 00/00 @ O. Sugar, 10@12
Potatoes, 10/00 @ Rice, 25
Onions, 40/00 @ Tea, 5@6
Dr. Apples, 1 25 @ Hyson, 25 to 75
Peaches, 1 25 @ Imperial, 50 to 1 00
Lard, 7@8 1/2 @ Gunpowder, 50 to 75
Feathers, 3@4 @ Bar Iron, 4 to 6
Ginseng, 20 @ Nails, 5 to 6
Sawdust, 10 @ Butter, 1 00
15 @ Lard Oil, 90@1 00
Eggs, 12 @ Whiskey, 00@20
Cheese, 6@8 @ Red Beans, 75
Chickens, 1 00@1 50 @ White " 1 00@1 25
Salt, per bushel, 45

CINCINNATI MARKET.
Jan. 14, P. M.

Flour.—The market is firm and prices favor sellers. Sales made at \$5 60 and 5 65.

Hogs.—Sales at \$4 30 and 4 35.

Provisions.—The only sale heard of to-day was 500 lbs Green Shoulders at 34c.

Seeds.—Clover \$5 50 per bushel.

Groceries.—Common sugar 4 1/2c. Coffee at previous rates.

Baltimore Cattle Market, Jan. 10.

The offerings at the scales amounted to 800 head Beef Cattle, of which 370 were driven to Philadelphia, and the balance sold to the city trade at \$3 50 @5 00 on the hoof, equal to \$7 @8 75 net.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week reached 2,000 head, selling at \$7 @9 50 per cwt.; Cows \$10 @45; Sheep \$2 50 @4 50; Lambs \$1 50 @3 00.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The State of Ohio, Gallia county, ss.

Probate Court.—Petition to Sell Land.

Crichton N. Ekins, administrator of James S. Ekins, dec'd, vs. James M. Ekins et al. BY virtue of an order of sale from the Probate Court, within and for said county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, to me directed in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction, at Ekins' mill, in the township of Walnut, in said county of Gallia, on Saturday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1854, at one o'clock P. M., on said day, the following real estate, situated in said county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: The undivided half part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section No. thirty-two, in township No. five of range No. sixteen; appraised at \$85 00; also the whole of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-two, in township No. five of range No. sixteen, excepting a piece or parcel of the south part of said tract, heretofore sold and conveyed by William Shickman to Jacob Wickline, by deed bearing date March 23d, 1839, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a black walnut on the top of the hill on or near the line between William Shickman and Abraham Koller's land, and running thence in a straight line to the northeast corner of said lot, containing in said exception six acres, more or less, being all that portion of said lot, lying north or northeast of said line; appraised at \$120 00; also the whole of the following premises, being a part of the real estate and premises heretofore sold and conveyed by William T. Chick and wife to James M. Ekins, by deed bearing date April 13th, 1844, and situated on the west side of Symes creek, in section No. five, in township No. four, of range No. sixteen, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone near the bridge across said Symes creek, as it formerly stood, running thence north 73 degrees east 1 chain and 76 links to the section line; thence south 3 chains and 40 links to a stake; thence in a southeasterly direction along the line of land formerly owned by William T. Chick, to said Symes creek; thence up the creek, following the meanders thereof to the place of beginning, containing seven acres, more or less; appraised at \$195 00; also the undivided half of the following real estate and premises, with the appurtenances, being a part of the northwest quarter of section No. five, in township No. four, of range No. sixteen, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning near the bridge at a stake on the north side of Symes creek, running thence north 73 degrees west 1 chain and 76 links to the section line; thence south 3 chains and 40 links to a stake; thence south 51 degrees east 6 chains and 39 links to the creek; thence with the meanders of said creek north 73 degrees east 1 chain and 89 links; thence south 57 degrees east 2 chains and 16 links; thence north 74 degrees east 1 chain; thence north 57 degrees east 3 chains and 74 links; thence north 71 degrees east 10 chains to the east bank of Symes creek; thence south 44 degrees east 64 links up to the road; thence north 61 degrees east 6 chains and 65 links to a stake; thence north 25 degrees east 4 chains and 30 links to a buckeye 20 inches in diameter; thence north 46 degrees west 1 chain and 50 links to a sycamore on the north bank of said creek; 13 links in diameter; thence south 57 degrees west 2 chains and 50 links to a stake; thence west 8 chains and 76 links to a stake; thence south 57 degrees west 4 chains and 37 links; thence south 53 degrees west 3 chains and 64 links, to the beginning corner, being the same premises heretofore conveyed by William T. Chick and wife to James M. Ekins, by deed bearing date April 13th, 1844, excepting thereout about seven acres, more or less, lying on the west side of said Symes creek, being the tract therein heretofore described, supposed to contain, exclusive of said exception, three acres, more or less, appraised at \$1000 00. Terms of sale.—One-third cash in hand; one-third in one year, and the residue in two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

Adm'r of James S. Ekins, dec'd.
Dec. 29, 1853.—5w

IN CHANCERY.

Hiram Fisher vs. James Mossman et al. Court of Common Pleas of Gallia county, Ohio.

JOHN JAMES and Isabella James, his wife, formerly Isabella Mossman, are hereby notified that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1853, Hiram Fisher, of the county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, filed in the court of Common Pleas of the county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, a bill in chancery against the said James Mossman, John James and Isabella James, and others, the object and prayer of which bill is to foreclose a mortgage made and delivered by John Mossman, late of said county of Gallia, Ohio, deceased, to the said Hiram Fisher, upon Fraction 35 in Section No. 29, Township No. 6, of Range No. 15, in the Ohio Company's Purchase, in said county of Gallia, Ohio, to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty seven cents, according to the tenor and effect of two several promissory notes, under seal, made by the said Hiram Mossman in his life time to the said Hiram Fisher, as follows: One for three hundred and twenty six dollars and seventeen cents, payable to the said Hiram Fisher, or order, in one year after the date thereof, and dated November 12th, A. D. 1838, and the other for the sum of ninety-three dollars and fifty cents, payable to the said Hiram Fisher, or order, in ten months after the date thereof, and dated January 7th, 1839; which said mortgage bears date on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1839; and charging, among other things, that the condition of said mortgage has been broken, and praying among other things that an account may be taken of what is due the complainant upon said mortgage;—that said mortgage premises may be sold, subject to the Great Estate of Grace Mossman, widow of the said John Mossman, deceased, heretofore assigned therein, and the proceeds thereof applied to the satisfaction of the principal and interest upon said mortgage, and for general relief, &c. And the said John James and Isabella James are further notified that unless they appear and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, within sixty days after the next term of said court, the said Hiram Fisher, at the term next after the expiration of said sixty days, will apply to said court to take the matters of the bill as confessed as to them, and to decree thereon accordingly.

L. PERRY,
Dec. 29, 1853.—5w Sol. for Compl't.

REGULAR PORTSMOUTH AND POMEROY PACKET.

HAMBURG,
J. N. LODWICK, Master.

Will hereafter run regularly between the above ports, leaving Portsmouth for Pomeroy every Tuesday and Friday, and leaving Pomeroy for Portsmouth every Monday and Thursday.

To accommodate the travelling public to the greatest extent, passengers for Cincinnati will connect at Gallipolis with the day packets to Charleston, Va., and at Portsmouth with the packet Scioto to Cincinnati. Passengers or freight by this arrangement can go to Cincinnati for the usual fare and in addition have an opportunity of stopping three or four hours to transact business at Portsmouth.

P. S.—The trip will be made down from Gallipolis all the way in daylight.

Nov. 17, 1853.—6m